

Men of Maine.

[From the Oakdale, Calif., Graphic.]

For years the delegation which Maine has sent to Congress has been the wonder of the nation. It is doubtful if in the whole history of the country the Representatives from any State ever exercised the influence or possessed the capacity of those who have but recently honored this State in Washington. When Reed and Milliken and Boutelle and Dingley were in the House and Frye and Hale were in the Senate, there was a galaxy of statesmen which could not be equalled, much less excelled, by the men gathered from any other commonwealth. When Reed retired from political life and Dingley passed out into the larger life beyond the grave there was a feeling that never again could the Pine Tree State wield her former influence in the moulding of national policy. But good men and true have been put forward to fill the gap made by the withdrawal of these two leaders. Congressman Allen, Reed's successor, is of no mean calibre, and, while not the peer of his predecessor, is yet a Representative of which any State may well be proud. Congressman Littlefield, who follows the sagacious though quiet Dingley, is a man of splendid parts. It is well within the bounds of truth to say that no man, particularly in these latter days, has in so short a time attained so great a reputation in the national Legislature as Charles E. Littlefield. His utterances in Congress have already marked him as a man of wisdom, fearlessness and independence. His is the kind of character that is ever required at the centre of governmental authority. The country needs men broad enough of vision to see more than one thing at a time, broad enough to see all things and to see them in their right relations. Time-serving sectional narrowness has been hindering it not destructive in the past; and at the present juncture of national and international affairs would be doubly dangerous. These are days when men must think and think for themselves; when they must study and think until they have opinions and until their opinions upon the great questions of the future seem to be more completely wrapped in the present than at any previous epoch in our nation's experience; and unless the men in control of affairs possess sterling qualities evil must surely come. And in this moment of difficulty Maine honors herself and contributes her share to the nation's greatness by sending to Congress a delegation of men of such caliber as Charles E. Littlefield, Boutelle, Dingley, Allen and Frye. They are men of such caliber that the same time Legislature overwhelmingly Republican was elected and this insures the return of Wm. P. Frye to the Senate, so that in the next Congress the delegation from this State remains unchanged.

When one thinks of the comparative insignificance of Maine, the fact strikes him that for himself, "How can these things be?" How is it possible for a community possessing so small a proportion of the wealth and population of the country to send into public life men of such a stamp as to influence largely, if not to dominate, the legislation of the preponderating mass of the Union's property and population? The answer is not far to seek. It is but the natural result of silent forces.

On my first visit to the coast of Maine I was much impressed with the beauty of the scenery, the deep-flowing rivers, the island-dotted bays, the towering headlands, the tree-crowned hills and the green fields, and, justifying even and more in sight, the fine, the everlastingly rock. The next impression was that of wonder how, out of such forbidding surroundings, men ever were able to wrest a living. And wonder increased into astonishment as the homes of the people were entered—not the wealthy and the prominent merely—but the common people, whom I had said had evidently loved best because they made so many of them. In these homes were found not the bare necessities of life only, such as one would most naturally expect to see in a region so niggardly in its offerings to man. They were homes indeed, not often, it is true, overflowing with the luxuries of an enervating civilization, but abundant in the possession of the comforts and refinements of a developed human society.

Here, then, is the explanation of Maine's political greatness and the greatness of its public men. They are the worthy sons of worthy sires. The men who had the courage to enter upon a struggle for the rights of the common man, the men who have the courage to stand up to the first settlers in this State, must have been of no common stock. Otherwise they would not have begun, much less have continued, and still less have successfully won, the victory over reluctant soil and unpropitious climatic characteristics. The natural qualities of these brave men, intensified and multiplied by their own trying experiences, were bequeathed as their almost only possession to their descendants.

The struggle is constant. From the cradle to the tomb is an unbroken succession of battles for life, the winning of each of which in its turn is essential to continued success over an untoward environment. No one department of a man's life can be separated from all other departments, or from any other department, of his life. Each exercises a potent, though often unperceived and unconscious, influence on the other. Hence a life begun and continued under the circumstances existing in Maine must inevitably produce men of such a stamp as have honored not only the State but the nation by their wisdom, integrity and unflinching stand for the interests of the land they love.

But the men of Maine have not only subdued the rugged land, not only carved productive farms out of dense forests and transferred the wilderness into verdant fields. Their ambition was not so easily satisfied. The vast deep offered to them another world for conquest; and there, too, have they achieved a glorious victory. Her merchantmen visited every sea and bartered with every tribe. Her fishermen sought mackerel along the New England coast, voyaged to the banks of New Foundland and beyond in quest of cod, and chased the whale to all quarters of the globe. By the daily facing of perils and the endurance of hardships they built for themselves sturdy characters that have become the richest of legacies to their sons, who as sturdily face perils in national life as in unflinchingly seek to guide the ship of state through stormy seas and by dangerous reefs.

Pirates may be bold, freebooters may be fearless; but neither pirates nor freebooters can give to their descendants truth and uprightness. What a person does not possess he is unable to bestow upon another. The founders and the developers of Maine were not only strong and courageous, but honest and God-fearing. They recognized their duty to their fellows and their dependence upon the Almighty. And these qualities have united with the others in rounding out the characters of the men of to-day.

With these considerations in mind, it is no longer a mystery why this little State is able to send so many great men to the front and thus exercise so large

ONE DECADES OF CURES

1900
1890
1880
1870
1860
1850
1840
1830
1820
1810

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

dropped on sugar for colds, croup, influenza, whooping cough, etc. Rub it on the surface of the throat, chest, etc. and 25 cts. Free. "Treatment of Diseases."

J. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

an influence in the councils of the land whom we all love and whose future prosperity we wish to conserve. Would that there were more Maines and more men of Maine make-up coming into national prominence at this crisis in our development.

T. P. B.
Boothbay, Me., Sept. 12, 1900.

"Militarism."

In these days when we hear so much about "militarism" it is worth while to note that the army comes from the people. Of course it will be said in reply to this that the soldiers of the army are subject to the control of their officers. And we will grant this. But do these people who are crying out against "militarism" and what danger there is to the United States government from the army controlled by the officers, ever take into consideration the fact that more than four-fifths of the army officers come from that class which Mr. Bryan is pleased to plagiarize from Lincoln as "the plain people."

The records show that from 1812 to 1887 the parents of men admitted to West Point were as follows, only the number above 100 given: 166 clergymen, 152 of no occupation, 271 mechanics, 274 army officers, 278 physicians, 464 lawyers and judges, 515 merchants and 855 farmers.

From 1887 to 1897, inclusive, the parents of cadets were as follows, numbers over 100 being given: 17 clergymen, 12 bankers, 15 agents, 11 clerks, 19 manufacturers, 38 mechanics, 43 army officers, 50 physicians, 80 lawyers and judges, 92 merchants and 145 farmers and planters.

The following covers the years from 1897 to 1899, inclusive: 10 miners, 10 druggists, 11 clerks, 12 officers, 13 bookkeepers, 13 bankers, 13 lumbermen, 14 clergymen, 19 real estate brokers, 20 insurance men, 32 mechanics, 37 manufacturers, 39 physicians, 65 army officers, 100 lawyers and judges, 115 merchants and 149 farmers and planters.

It will be seen that the officers of the army come from all walks of life, which make up the great middle class of people and the farmers. Every one of these soldiers has been trained in a way that makes him respect the institutions of the United States, and there is nothing in his military education at West Point to change that feeling.

Good News for Our Readers

Who have scrofula taints in their blood, and who have not? Scrofula in all its forms is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla which thoroughly purifies the blood. This disease, which frequently appears in children, is greatly to be dreaded. It is most likely to affect the glands of the neck, which become enlarged, eruptions appear on the head and face, and the eyes are frequently affected. Upon its first appearance, perhaps in slight eruptions or pimples, scrofula should be entirely eradicated from the system by a thorough course of Hood's Sarsaparilla to prevent the painful and sickening consequences of running scrofula sores which drain the system, sap the strength and make existence utterly wretched.

A FREIGHT LINE.

Boston & Bangor S. S. Co. May Establish One.

One of the interesting reports concerning eastern transportation business for next season says that the Boston & Bangor Steamship Co. is considering the establishment of a freight line between Boston and the Penobscot, and that the steamer Penobscot will be turned over to that service.

When the new City of Rockland goes into commission next spring the company will take the Penobscot off. There has been talk of putting her into service between Rockland and Mt. Desert, or between Rockland and Mt. Desert. It is now rumored that if the Boston-Belfast freight service is established next year the Penobscot will be the boat.

According to the report, it is planned to have a steamer run two or three times weekly between Boston and Belfast to carry freight, thus relieving the rush of freight in the passenger boats and giving them not only more facilities for handling the passenger business but a better opportunity to make good time between their ports. Under such a system the two big boats would carry only passengers and a limited freight, such as fruit and so forth, so that the tedious waits which now have to be made at nearly all bay points while freight is being discharged and landed, may be avoided.

This will enable the passenger boats to make short stops at all landings, and will bring them into Bangor much earlier in the forenoon.

The experiment of running a passenger line from Boston to Mt. Desert has been tried and has not yet paid anything. One season the fine steamer Olivette, one of the swiftest and best craft in the Atlantic, did that service, but in spite of her attractions she was not popular and had to be withdrawn.

For this reason, and on account of the great rush of freight between Boston and Penobscot bay ports, delaying the passenger traffic under the present system, it is believed that the company may finally decide on some such program as is outlined above. [Bangor Commercial.]

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

HEALTH FROM SHADE-TREES.

That shade is more healthful than sunshine, provided the shade is caused by trees, is maintained in Health Culture by Dr. Felix L. Oswald. Dr. Oswald calls attention at the outset to what he considers the strange fact that not one of the religions of the world gives a word of warning against the folly of forest destruction, although the ax has turned 3,000,000 square miles of once fertile regions into deserts, and has made one-third of the Eastern continent an unfit abode of the human species. Says Dr. Oswald:

"Spain, in the glory of her ancient woodlands, was the Eden of Southern Europe; treeless Spain has become a gehenna of poverty and disease. Forest-shaded Sicily begat athletes and philosophers, heroes and merchant princes; Sicily in its present sun-blistered condition evolves chiefly bandits, beggars and vermin. The entire coast region of the Mediterranean has been 'cleared,' with the result of losing four-fifths of its former population and at least nine-tenths of its former productivity."

"The same in Southern France, in Portugal, Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, Armenia, Persia, and Hindustan. 'It might indeed be questioned if all human follies and crimes taken together have caused as much permanent mischief as the insane destruction of nature's safeguards against life-blighting droughts. A land without trees is as sad a plight as a fabled animal. The New World's wealth of woodlands is the chief guarantee of its prosperity. 'Forests of shady leaf-trees mitigate climatic extremes, and there is not the slightest doubt that they attract rain showers. A few hundred square miles of wooded hills in the valley of the Rio de San Pedro, Peru, enjoy an annual average of twenty inches of rain, while in the adjoining desert of Atacama droughts have been known to continue for six years. Ibrahim Pasha's tree plantations in upper Egypt increased the yearly rainfall from nine to fifteen inches. In Italy it has decreased one-half; in some districts of North Africa the ancient Numidia, for instance, at least four-fifths. Forests shelter insect-destroying birds and prevent the destructive effects of inundations by absorbing rain showers that would pour down from treeless slopes as from a slate roof."

Even from a purely sanitary point of view, Dr. Oswald goes on to say, shade-trees justify all the claims of their friends. Leaves generate oxygen and absorb noxious gases. In towns like Savannah, Ga., with its fourfold rows of stately forest-trees shading every principal street, sunstrokes are far less frequent than in the sun-scorched (though more elevated) settlements of the prairie States.

Shade-trees, too, prevent ophthalmia. Says the writer: "I am still haunted by the recollection of a scene in the harbor suburb of Genoa, where children with red, swollen eyelids were foraging in a dump pile and wrangling for bones with a number of equally blood-eyed dogs. There was not a tree in sight. Far up and down the undulating beach the heat of the sun made the air tremble, and the glare of its reflection from the refuse of old salt pans was almost as dazzling as the glitter of a snow-field. Yet on that same spot Agrippina, with its population of keen-eyed Greeks, flourished for three hundred years, a city of gardens and groves, rivaling the wealth of Carthage, the mistress of the Mediterranean."

Dr. Oswald would also hold forest destruction responsible for malaria, in many of its forms, owing to the diluvium carried down by the mountain torrents to form pestilential marshes. He asserts that among the sanitary equipments of a model dwelling-house shade-trees should rank with the best plumber's contrivances, and that a house in a grove is worth twice the rent of a house on a naked hillside. In conclusion Dr. Oswald refers to the crusade against shade-trees once undertaken by Dr. Dio Lewis, and says:

"In his zeal for the propagation of the sunshine gospel he caused the destruction of trees enough to supply a first-class sawmill for a number of years. His objection was founded on the belief that sunshine is a microbe killer, nature's chief specific for the cure of germ diseases; but in sparsely wooded Hindustan, sun rays have not prevented the spread of frightful epidemics. They do not check the development of malaria germs in the fens of the Adriatic, nor of the typhoid germs in the slums of our southern seaport towns."

"Nor would it be easy on that theory to explain the longevity of our backwoodsman, or of the German foresters (government forest wardens) who live in surrounding their cottages with over-arching leafy trees. Not a sun ray reaches the Forstersthaus from May to November; but in winter, when sunshine is really a blessing, the screen opens, or holds its own just enough to mitigate the blasts of the north wind."

The Supreme Court.

It is a curious fact that Governor Powers has had to do with the composition of the whole bench of Maine with the exception of Judge Strout. He has reappointed during his four years gubernatorial term, Judge Emery, the senior judge, Judge Haskell, Judge Peters, Judge Whitehouse and Judge Wiswell, and has appointed as new judges, Judge Savage, Judge Fogler and Judge Powers. Judge Wiswell he has also appointed chief justice. Now he must again exercise his power as chief executive officer of the State and elect another justice to fill the position made vacant by the death of Judge Haskell.

Home Week Expenditures.

It is time the Old Home Week committee made a detailed report showing how much money came into their hands and all the items of expense. The city of Bath and many citizens contributed to the funds and the public has a right to know just what disposition was made of them. The bare statement that there was a small balance left is not enough. [Bath Enterprise.]

The wonderful prosperity of the country was never more clearly shown than in the enormous amount of travel this season. Every railroad, steamboat and hotel has been crowded as never before. It simply shows when everybody is making money they are anxious to get the benefit of what it will give them. The great Broadway Central Hotel in New York and the United States Hotel in Boston are among the largest of the representative hotels of the country, and they report a business never before equalled. 1w.

Horse and Man.

The precious brood mare, worn and old, stood still beneath the trees. All gray and lame and sad was she— Her head between her knees.

"I see the harness hung away, I hear the motor's roll, Another age dawns clear as day On my pathetic soul."

"Our race has nearly run its course, And soon our heads we'll make Beside the Megassarian tribe— The great Pliocene snake."

"The mammoth and the mighty elk— And men will pay their fees To see our bones in museums, Great curiosities!"

"To circumscribe the little boys Will wonder and in glee Will flock to see the 'only colt Born in captivity!'"

"They'll pluck his pretty, little tail, They'll gaze into his face: The tender hearted will bewail The last of all his race."

"They'll stare into his timid eyes And wonder at his feet: 'Till all their bosoms with surprise To see this creature eat."

"And shocked with sudden, startling fears, They'll flee in mad amaze, When'er he creaks his pretty ears And for his mother neighs."

"We're passing to oblivion far, We'll meekly meet our fate, When men no more our comrades are, Men shall degenerate."

"For they were brave when we were strong, Were fast when we were fleet, Whether in cutting swaths in war Or bravely cutting wheat!"

"They'll recognize this truth in course Of time as days grow dark: When man evolved the modern horse He touched high-water mark!" [Toronto Globe.]

School Statistics.

'Twas Saturday night and the teacher sat Alone, her task pursuing; She averaged this and she averaged that Of all that her class was doing. She reckoned percentages, so many boys And so many girls, all counted, And marked all the tardy and absentees, And to what all the absence amounted.

Names and residences wrote in full, Over many columns and pages; Yankee, Teutonic, African, Celt, And averaged all their ages, The date of admission of every one, And cases of flagellation, And prepared a list of the graduates For the coming examination.

Her weary head sank low on her book, And her weary heart still lower, For some of her pupils had little brain, And she could not furnish more. She slept, she dreamed; it seemed she died, And her spirit went to Hades, And they met her there with a question fair, "State what the percent of your grade is."

Ages had slowly rolled away, Leaving but partial traces, And the teacher's spirit walked one day In the old familiar places. A mound of fossilized school reports Attracted her observation, As high as the State house dome, and as wide As Boston since annexation.

She came to the spot where they buried her bones, And the ground was well built over, But laborers digging threw out a skull Once planted beneath the clover. A disciple of Galen, wandering by, Paused to look at the diggers, And, picking the skull up, looked through the eye, And saw it was lined with figures.

"Just as I thought," said the young M. D., "How easy it is to kill 'em." Statistics ossified every fold Of cerebrum and cerebellum. "It's a great curiosity, sure," said Pat; "By the bones can you tell the creature?" "No, nothing strange," said the doctor, "that Was a nineteenth century teacher." [Rehoboth Sunday Herald.]

All except bad ones!

There are hundreds of cough medicines which relieve coughs, all coughs, except bad ones! The medicine which has been curing the worst of bad coughs for 60 years is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Here is evidence:

"My wife was troubled with a deep-seated cough on her lungs for three years. One day I thought of how Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved the life of my sister after the doctors had all given her up to die. So I purchased two bottles, and it cured my wife completely. It took only one bottle to cure my sister. So you see that three bottles (one dollar each) saved two lives. We all send you our heartfelt thanks for what you have done for us."—J. H. BURGE, Macon, Ga., Jan. 13, 1899.

Now, for the first time you can get a trial bottle of Cherry Pectoral for 25 cents. Ask your druggist.

Bills for Cemetery Work.

All bills against the city of Belfast for work in any of the cemeteries should be left for approval at the office of the Belfast Livery Co. on or before noon of the Saturday preceding the first Monday of the month in which said bills are payable.

WATER G. HATCH, DANAB. SOUTHWORTH, Trustees of Cemeteries.

Belfast, May 12, 1900.—1720

Dr. John Stevens,

OFFICE HOURS: 11 to 12 A. M.; 1 to 3 P. M., and Sundays 11 to 12 A. M.

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.

GOLD DUST Washing Powder

Yes, the same

that brightens your silver and cut glass will clean the Kitchen Crockery. Gold Dust is a dirt destroyer nothing more. It never harms the article it comes in contact with. It simply makes it clean. For greatest economy buy the large package.

The N. K. Fairbank Company,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston.

\$500 REWARD

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with Liverita, the Up-To-Date Little Liver Pill, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. 25c boxes contain 100 Pills, 10c boxes contain 40 Pills, 5c boxes contain 15 Pills. Beware of substitutions and imitations. Sent by mail. Stamps taken. Nervita Medical Co., Corner Clinton and Jackson Streets, Chicago, Ill.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

STILL GOING ON.

BUREAUS
We have a limited number of Bureaus, complete with mirrors, imitation walnut, imitation cherry, and finished light, price \$6.50, will close for **\$5.00**

CHIFFONIERS
We have a few nice Chiffoniers left, going quick at greatly reduced prices.

CANE SEAT CHAIRS.
Only a few of those Cane Seat Chairs left at **45c.**

3 SIDEBORDS
\$22, \$27, and \$28, to close at **\$17.50, 21.00, 22.50**

8 CHILDREN'S CARRIAGE ROBES
Very handsome, will close at ONE-HALF price. Every baby carriage should have one.

1 OAK CABINET BED
Price \$24, to close at **\$19**

1 REVOLVING BOOK CASE
Just the thing for library or office, price \$12.50, reduced to **\$9.75**

2 LARGE OAK HALL TREES
With large French plate mirrors, price \$22 and \$24, will close at **\$15 and \$16**

1 PARLOR SUIT
\$65, to close at **\$49.00**

A few Stepladders, Clothes Horses, Wash Benches, Clothes Baskets, Paper Racks, Towel Rollers, &c.,
AT ABOUT HALF PRICE.

CHILDREN'S CHAIRS and ROCKERS
Quite an assortment of these, will sell below cost of manufacture.

VELOCIPEDS
Buy the boy a Velocipede. Now is the chance, only a few of them left. Remember this is the only chance you will have to buy one at such low prices.

CHILDREN'S CRIBS and CRADLES
Only a few left.

FAIRFIELD LAWN SWINGS
Price \$4.50. Only two of them left, these at **\$3.65 each**. Remember another year you will have to pay a higher price for them.

HUSKS
We have a lot of very fine Husks at 6c per bushel. We will sell for **5c**. Have your bed refilled now.

5 CHILDREN'S EXPRESS CARTS
Price 75c, sell for **1.00**

CENTRE TABLES
In price from \$1.25 upward, many at ONE-HALF price, and all AT or BELOW COST.

1 Nice Hard Wood Refrigerator
Price \$12, close at **\$8.50**

1 Hardwood Wardrobe
Price \$10, sell for **\$6.00**

Oak Extension Tables
We have 7 Extension Tables ranging in price from **\$6.00 to \$15.00**. You would have to see them to realize the bargains we are offering on them.

White Iron Beds
Only a few left, they are all BARGAINS of them now.

A BICYCLE SULKY
for sale cheap or will exchange for one-horse sulkies.

SPRING BEDS, MATTRESSES, LOUNGES and COUCHES, EASY CHAIRS, FANCY ROCKERS, WHEEL CHAIRS and ROCKERS, all at cut prices.

R. H. COOMBS & SON, 70 & 72 Main St.

ZIMMERMAN FRUIT DRYER
Just the thing to dry and evaporate Fruit.
FRED ATWOOD, Winterport.
September 20, 1900.—4W38

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Representing Over Twenty Million Assets
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT, PLATE GLASS, TORNADO INSURANCE.
STEAM BOILER INSURANCE and INSPECTION. Security Bonds for Cashiers, Contractors, Administrators and Trustees. Correspondence solicited. Real estate bought and sold.

FOR SALE.
The house and lot on Wilson Hill, Main Street, in Belfast, known as the Avery place, will be sold at a bargain. For terms, inquiry of **DUNTON & DUNTON,** Belfast, August 30, 1900.—3M35

War Declared

On all game in the State of Maine, and the best place to buy

Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Loaded Shells and Ammunition

...OF ALL KINDS, IS AT

F. A. FOLLETT'S

I have just received a large stock direct from the factory, which shall sell at lowest CASH prices. Call and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere and save money. I have the agency for

Columbia Graphophones and Records

Come in and hear the beautiful selection of instrumental and vocal records.

F. A. FOLLETT,
51 Church Street, Belfast, Me.

THE REPUBLICAN JOURNAL

CHANGES IN SHIP BUILDING

for good—J, Miss Loomis suddenly burst forth.

"Mr. Whitman, aren't you going to ask us to come and see you off?"

The young man looked at her in surprise.

"Why—" he stammered, then stopped.

For the first time he appreciated the light in which he appeared to these people.

"I should be very glad to see any of my friends at the station," he said, with an effort, but their murmured thanks sounded cold. Then it suddenly dawned on him and he glanced around the table with a glimmering smile.

"Would you all really like to go along with me now, just like a family party?"

"Yes," they cried in a delighted chorus; and Miss Loomis added:

"Oh, Mr. Whitman, you don't know how proud I've been all day to think I had a soldier of my own!"

"Why certainly," he cried briskly, doing the proper thing with an ease that surprised him, "you can come right along with me to the armory now, and then I'll take you to the station and bid me good-bye. They'll all have some one to see them off, and I shan't want to feel odd."

And with a great flurry and chatter the two young women hurried away for their wraps.

"Here, Mr. Whitman," cried Miss Loomis, as the quartette re-assembled, "I must show your colors," and she snatched their white American flag from her breast and pinned it to the front of his blouse, trying to pat a graceful fold into the stiff little bit of cloth. "I'll keep the Cuban one, for the single star will symbolize my lonely condition," she added, with a touch of coquetry.

"And when I come back they will be united forever," he answered, with a note of martial spirit.

"Don't forget to look for me on the sidewalk," said Mrs. Harford, as they started. "I want to wave you a good-bye."

"I may miss you, though," said he, taking both her hands, "and when I say good-bye I want to thank you for all you've done for me."

"Good-bye, my dear boy, and God bless you," she answered with a sob in her voice, but looking up with shining eyes. And with a sudden impulse, he stopped and kissed the kind motherly face.

The other incidents of that memorable night were a blur of tossing banners, shouting crowds, tear-stained faces, and long lines of blue, shot with glinting steel.

To the two women it was a delightful experience, despite the vague unpleasant tugging at the heart. They clung close to the soldier boy, gloried in the thought that they knew one of the brave young heroes, and shone proudly in his reflected light. They had eyes for none but him; and to the two white-striped sleeves his sleeves were a prouder badge than the gilded strap on the shoulder of his colonel. They handled and snapped his gun, poked their fingers in the empty loops of his cartridge belt, sighed pityingly over his bulky blanket roll, and wondered at the bluntness of the bright bayonet; and all the time they gazed at him with such admiring eyes that he must have been elevated, had not his comrades been undergoing similar treatment from worshipping friends.

It was all a dazing realization of the pomp and glory of war—the martial, echoing tumult in the huge armory, the short march through the madly cheering crowd, and the terrible crush and the last wild moments in the swarming station. And through it all the two women were always seeking for a white banded sleeve and crying, "There he is!"

Mr. Black was with them all the while, but they were conscious of his presence only when he was needed to force them a passageway through the crowd.

It was not until they were at the station in the midst of that bedlam of sound and motion that the two women began to realize what was behind it all. They had caught from the crowd the mad, dare-devil spirit of patriotism that wins battles and makes heroes; now as they stood by the line of young soldiers, and heard the tearful good-byes, the thought came to them—that this was not all of war, that the some coming and the some going were different—if, indeed, they came home at all.

Mr. Whitman's company was standing at ease, momentarily expecting the order to enter the cars beside them; and the quartette had gathered for what might be the last time.

Miss Loomis laid her hand on the arm of the young corporal, and looked up at all the coquetry gone from his proud face.

"Now, Mr. Whitman," she said pleadingly, "I can't tell you how proud we are of you; but you mustn't go and do anything rash. Don't try to fight all the battle—for you must come back to us."

Her hand had fallen to her side, and his slipped over it now. No one saw the action in the pressure of the crowd.

"Would make any difference to you if I didn't return?" he asked, bending down to read her face in the fantastic light of the place.

"Indeed it would!" she answered quickly; and perhaps something she saw in his eyes sent that faint flush into her cheeks.

With a sudden movement he swept the flash hat from his head and tore from its front the crossed ribbons.

"I'll leave you a memento, anyhow," he said, with a laugh that was not quite natural.

"Oh, Mr. Whitman!" she cried, feminine vanity gaining the ascendancy, "that's awfully sweet of you! I just longed for that, but I didn't dare ask for it."

"It's a wonder I thought—I'm usually so stupid," he replied with a frankness that surprised them both. "May I?" and without waiting for oral permission he pinned it to her trim jacket with fingers that trembled a little. He fastened the badge in a place and at an angle that no woman would have chosen, but Miss Loomis forbore to change it for many a day.

"And haven't you a souvenir for me?" asked Mrs. Gresham, half jestingly.

"Of course I have!" and with ruthless fingers he tore two of the shiny buttons from his blouse, and presented one to each. "I'd offer you one, Black, only—"

"I shall be wearing 'em before long," returned that individual, with a determined nod.

Just then came the long expected order, "Company, attention!" and Mr. Whitman started with the obedience of the soldier, but, somehow, in the momentary confusion, the broad-brimmed service hat threw Miss Loomis' face into shadow, and when the men were tramping steadily into the cars—

The mad swirl of the cheering crowd swept between, and seek as they would, his friends could not find him; till, just as the last car was pulling by, they heard a hearty shout and saw a waving hat. There was an answering yell from Mr. Black, and the two ladies flourished their handkerchiefs frantically; but as the eddying dust shut out the red lights of the receding train they found other use for them.

Their hero had gone to war. [Charles Raymond Barrett.]

CHANGES IN SHIP BUILDING.

Successive Steps of the Craft as Shown by the Models in the Sewall Plant.

BATH, ME., Sept. 29. Few shipbuilding firms in the United States possess so large or valuable a collection of models as that which ornaments the offices of the office of Arthur Sewall & Co. in this city. They are as an object lesson, showing as they do the many changes which the styles in vessels have undergone in the last seventy-five years. In the early years of the century we find that the vessels were comparatively small, with round, full bows, heavy quarters and full run, braced with ships of today they were dull sailers, and though safe were uncomfortable sea boats. Up to about 1837 they had flush decks, the cabin and crews quarters being under the deck. The galley, or "cookhouse," as it was then called, was a six-by-six box lashed abaft the foremast.

About that time our shipbuilders adopted the gallant forecastele, which was soon for the most part replaced by a square structure built on the open deck near the stern of the ship, covering the gangway leading to the cabin and used as a dining room for the captain and officers during fine weather.

The vessels in the coasting and Cul trade ranged from 20 to 100 tons burden, with a single deck with a high poop, under which were quarters for the officers and crew. They were large carriers for their tonnage and were excellent sea boats, but very dull sailers.

The first improvement noticed in marine architecture was in the fishing fleet. The square stern was adopted, the bows were built on sharper lines and the main beam was increased, making them better runners and swifter sailers. Then the coasting trade began to feel the need of a better class of vessels. The high poop deck became a thing of the past and a half deck (so-called) of lighter construction than the other parts was built over the main deck, from the stern to the mainmast, and surrounded by a light but strong open rail. They were still dull sailers, but were extended to the top gallant forecastele, thus making the vessel practically double-decked.

These improvements had the effect to spur up the inventive genius of the shipbuilders and naval architects, and it soon became apparent in the many new departures from the old existing types. They were built on keels and greater tonnage. The shipbuilders gradually increased the tonnage of their ships built for the foreign trade. In 1841 the Rappahannock registering 900 tons was built by the Sewalls and was the wonder of the world, as being up to that time the largest ship ever built for the merchant service. She was another departure from previous models. Her cabins were built on the main deck, they were lofty and spacious and were fitted up in style previously unknown. She was what was then known as "frigate built," a round bilge, tumble-in topsides and very wide double channels.

During the 40's the ships built were considered models of strength and beauty. Their large poop cabins were fitted up before they were mounted on sailing ships. Their graceful, flowing bow, their true sheer and light construction were distinctly American. But they were built expressly for capacity, not speed, and it remained for the exciting news of the discovery of gold in California to stimulate the genius of our naval architects and the result was the building of the clipper ships, one of which, the Flying Cloud, made the passage from New York to San Francisco in eighty-two days, and her time has never been beaten. But these magnificent ships soon proved to be not exactly what was wanted, and at once our shipbuilders turned out the medium shipper, a ship combining the qualities of speed, carrying capacity with speed, safety and comfort. The clipper ships were very sharp at the bow and some of them were so much so that every plank was put on without once resorting to steaming.

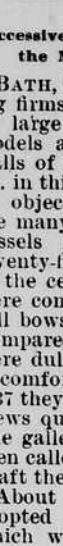
The coming of steam vessels into the foreign trade drove the builders into continually increasing the carrying capacity of their ships, and the sharp line and to give place to more rounded ones. The result was that they decreased the speed, materially increased their capacity, and to-day we see still another change, that of building ships of steel instead of wood.

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The Coal Supremacy of the United States.

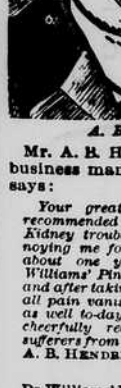
The United States has the most abundant, the easiest to be mined, and the cheapest coal of any nation. The basis of this statement is found in the greater area of her coal lands, the size and accessibility of her coal deposits, and the present price of her coal. The area of the coal lands of Western Europe is less than 10,000 square miles, and practically all this area has been opened to mining. The coal-bearing area of the United States at the present time is 100,000 square miles. Moreover, the bulk of American coal is now produced from six States, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois, Alabama, and Iowa, and the coal-bearing lands which they contain by no means represent our total resources. Coal is found in twenty counties in Virginia. Kentucky contains two large coal fields, the western being 4,500 square miles in area. The Missouri coal fields embrace 25,000 square miles, and the coal is generally of good quality. Northern Arkansas contains a good-sized coal field, and Texas has a coal-bearing area of 30,000 square miles. The entire Rocky Mountain lands in the coal of Wyoming having 20,000 square miles, and Colorado 18,000 square miles, and Montana 60,000 square miles, while large deposits are found in other States and Territories. Abundance of coal is found in Washington. While drawing upon only a part of our coal-bearing area, we have distanced our competitors in the rapid increase of our output. The production of Great Britain, for example, has increased 83 per cent., of Germany 176 per cent, of France 128 per cent, of Belgium 57 per cent, and of the United States 629 per cent. In other words, the United States, while drawing upon only a portion of her available deposits, increased her output in the same time six times as fast as the average of her former competitors, who have taxed their entire resources to supply their needs. This rapid increase of American coal production over the production of Europe is due primarily to the greater abundance of our coal deposits, and secondarily to the greater thickness of our coal in this country. (Edward S. Meade in the October Forum.



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ABOUT LOBSTERS.

"Don't talk to me of women fair,
"Don't talk to me of music sweet,
But give me something good to eat."

I don't think I have ever written you an article of what I know about that queer fish called the lobster. To say that "blessings brighten as they take their flight," seems trite in these days when everyone is trying to say something that has never been said before. But it hits the state of things in the lobster world, and must stand as an offset for its antiquity. To get down to hard facts on this most important question, it is not to be denied that lobsters are becoming extremely scarce and where, less than forty years ago, wholesale dealers shipped a thousand pounds a day, they now think a hundred pounds is a large average. Forty years ago the price was from three to five cents a pound. Now, if a person is inclined to be very accurate in his dealings with lobsters, he will discover that for fifty cents he gets about as much lobster meat as is found in one soft-shell crab of average size and quality.

Excuse me in getting ahead of what I should say in telling the natural history of the lobster. The shell is olive or blackish green, as is well known. Why it becomes red by boiling is not perfectly understood, but acid and alcohol applied to it produce a similar effect. Its horny, many jointed external skeleton, being non-extensible, is changed every season as the animal grows; it splits these and off the head and body, the new one forming underneath in two equal halves, the tail being shed without spitting. During this condition of the shell, which, for a time is soft as paper, the animal is defenseless, hiding in crevices in the rocks to escape destruction by voracious fish, and even its own species, until its shell gets hard. The principal organ of locomotion is the tail, which, when the animal bends underneath, sends the animal backward with great velocity. The eggs of the lobster are reddish black, glued together by a viscid matter, and attached to the mother and borne about protected under the body of the female until fully developed. The young differ but little from the adults, and take shelter under the mother's tail. They are when very young often seen but a few inches long, and when apprised of danger retreat to their mother like a flock of young chickens.

One of the most curious peculiarities of the lobster is the ease and frequency with which the large claws are separated, either by accident or from injury received in their constant attacks upon each other, and when one limb is very soon replaced, and it is a common thing for one to be absent and one smaller than its fellow. The fishermen say they often lose claws caused by a heavy clap of thunder, for it is known to disturb them greatly.

There is but one species found in our waters from New York to Newfoundland, and those found north of Cape Cod are said to be the best. The European species are different. They are very quarrelsome whether free or in captivity, and dangerous to handle unless by those acquainted with their habits and mode of attack.

The lobster-catching industry is pursued all along the coast, and principally by an independent class of men, who as you will meet many a day's run. The catching of lobsters is, in most cases, with them a side issue, or at least, only from May to November. The outfit for lobstering is quite expensive, but the profits are in proportion. Each wants a good boat; a sixteen foot flat-bottom row boat is said to be the best for all-round work. The traps or pots are called, and are usually home-made affairs, and are put together during the winter months. They are about four feet long and two wide and are built of strong laths, preferably of oak. The bottom is flat and the sides and top form an arch something like the letter "u" upside down. Then, with the rope to rig one of these traps from three to four dollars.

The fish scientists at Woods Hole for some years have been trying to breed them, as they do shad and other fish from spawn, but without much success until of late. After the young were hatched they would get into a snarl and smother one another. They have now found how to prevent this, and hope soon again to have lobsters galore.

We know lobsters are being depleted very fast; but as things are with human nature we just order and devour them thinking we will make hay while the sun shines, and when lobsters are no more we will go without them with all the grace in the world. The price is constantly on the rise, but has had no effect on the demand for them, at least the supply manages to keep just a little in the rear of the demand. They are getting smaller every season. A good lobster, for broiling, should weigh a pound, and one that weighs two pounds is a rare fish nowadays. There was one on an exhibition at St. John fair, last week taken at Campobello, that measured 43 inches from the claws to the tail. (Globe)

A. Boardman, in The Calais Times.

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Notice of Foreclosure.

Whereas, Evelyn A. White of Searsport, in the County of Waldo, by her mortgage deed dated July 8, 1888, and recorded in Waldo Registry of Deeds, Book 252, Page 24, conveyed to George L. Closson of said Searsport, a certain parcel of land situate in said Searsport and described as follows, to wit: bounded north by Cross street; east by Haverer lot and land of Wallace; south by Potomac Bay, and west by Norris street, with the buildings thereon, and whereas on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1900, for a valuable consideration, the said George L. Closson sold and assigned said mortgage and the debt thereby secured, to the undersigned, who thereby became the legal owner and holder of said mortgage; and the debt thereby secured, said assignment being recorded in said Registry of Deeds, Vol. 29, Page 26, and whereas the condition of said mortgage has been broken, now therefore, by reason of the breach of the condition thereof, I claim a foreclosure of said mortgage.

Searsport, September 23, 1900.

Swags JOHN CLOSSON.

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NOTICE

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Belfast, March 19, 1900.

Ordered, That all bills against the city shall be itemized and show clearly the amount of the committee before placed in the hands of the auditor. Also that all said bills MUST be in the hands of the auditor ON OR BEFORE THE FRIDAY next preceding the first Monday in each month or they will be over until the next month.

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M. C. MARSHALL.
Belfast, July 12, 1900.—28

I HAVE FOR SALE

One five-year old driving horse, color bay, weight 900 pounds, and kind, good style and fine driver. Also a 3-year-old colt, weight about 900 pounds, well broken and kind, color dark chestnut, good style. Horses can be seen at the store of Ed. Stephenson, Knox St. Also a new heavy double wagon, 1 new sleigh, 1 covered sleigh, 1 second-hand grocery wagon, nearly as good as new.

